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MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Inadequacy of water supply.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, June 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 14:

From yellow fever there were reported 26 cases and 9 deaths; no cases or deaths from smallpox, and 37 deaths from all causes. No fever has been found among the shipping or among the passengers leaving the port.

On account of the deficiency of the water supply in the city it becomes necessary for the inhabitants to accumulate water in barrels and cisterns and, in consequence, the number of breeding places for mosquitoes is beyond comprehension. It will be about two years before an adequate water supply will be furnished the city. The city and federal authorities have taken up the matter of oiling the water receptacles and where it has been done thoroughly the disease has disappeared.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Tampico—Typhus fever at San Luis Potosi—Mortality at Tampico.*

TAMPICO, MEXICO, June 16, 1902.

SIR: Through the courtesy of the United States consular agent at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, I am enabled to report that from May 1, 1902, to June 13, 1902, there were reported to the board of health of that city 40 cases of typhus with 7 deaths.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, June 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended June 14, 1902. During the same period there were recorded in the office of the Juez Civil a total of 8 deaths, as follows: Malaria, 2; tuberculosis, 3; traumatism, 1; mental disease, 1, and unknown cause, 1. Condition of the port continues good.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Weekly reports of conditions and transactions at Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, June 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 14, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and

deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever in a mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: June 8, steamship *Utstein*, crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 13, steamship *Esther*, crew, 19; passengers from this port, 6; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 5 pieces; steamship *Banan*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 1 piece.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Investigation as to source of cholera infection at Manila.

MANILA, P. I., May 9, 1902.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st ultimo, relative to the manner in which cholera was introduced into Manila, I have the honor to state that further investigations tend to confirm my report of March 30 that the disease was introduced by vegetables from Canton admitted prior to March 5, the date upon which these articles were prohibited. However, a vessel arrived from Hongkong on March 16 and was cleared on the 17th that had on board vegetables that Asst. Surg. J. W. Kerr had not certified. These were refused to be landed, and I have been unable to secure evidence that any of these were smuggled ashore. Another point against the latter being the source of infection is, that cholera appeared three days later and that the same vegetables eaten by those on board ship produced no sickness.

It has been impossible to ascertain definitely at what time the infection was introduced and what particular shipment of vegetables is responsible for starting the epidemic, since no history of value could be secured from the first cases relative to the source or nature of the food they had eaten.

I am now having investigations conducted through Filipino physicians in the San Nicolas district, the locality in which the disease made its appearance, in order to ascertain more definitely if any cases of cholera occurred before March 20 and relative to the food products and their source used at that time.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Progress of the cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands from March 27 to May 4, 1902.

MANILA, P. I., May 9, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the progress of the cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands as follows, for the period from March